

Gazette & Democrat.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1860.

Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

SUPREME JUDGE.

Jacob Brinkerhoff,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

James Murray,

OF WOOD COUNTY.

MEMBER OF BOARD PUBLIC WORKS.

Levi Sargent,

OF TOSCARAWA COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS, 11th DISTRICT.

Valentine B. Horton,

OF NEIGS COUNTY.

President Electors for the State at Large:

FRED. HASSAURECK, of H. Clinton,

JOSEPH M. ROOT, of Erie.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st District—B. Eggleston

2d " William M. Dickson

3d " Frank McWhinney

4th " John Riley Knox

5th " D. H. Murphy

6th " Nelson Rush

7th " John F. Hintle

8th " H. S. Bundy

9th " Daniel B. Stewart

10th " Willard Stetson

11th " Joseph Aukley

12th " Edward Ball

13th " John A. Davenport

14th " Samuel B. Philbrick

Our Second Epistle concerning the Can-

didates.

Brother—You have already heard many

things concerning the late election and

those who stood forth for the honors and

emoluments of office. You have heard of

the land wherein, and concerning the

place where these things came to pass,

how that "wines and strong drinks" were

used to influence the people, how there

were forty candidates for office, who came

forth to solicit their votes, and how that

certain of these candidates were bent:

but there are many things yet to be told

to which we pray you give heed.

There was among the "forty" a man

named WATSON, of moderate ability, but

of great ambition and a "temperance man,"

and he had many times before (in num-

ber) solicited the votes of the people, and

he stood forth for the office of Sheriff, and

he was a cunning fellow and tricky, and

he reported strange things concerning

those who opposed him, that they were

"liars," and "scoundrels," and "rats,"

and that they were in league with the

devil, and would ruin the people if elect-

ed; and by his cunning he brought to

his support a man named HOLLAND, called

an Editor, of whom it is reported he look-

ed himself blind on the day of election to

find "WATSON man," but the people thought

he had served them badly in days past,

so they determined he should not serve

them again, but that he should continue a

"ware-house keeper" as before.

And it came to pass that for the same

office there stood forth a man named

ROMANUS, a Hebraic of great muscle

and quiet temper, and he had great hopes

that if he could get votes enough he would

be elected; but the people discovered he

had been a "dark lantern," and had taken

the "oath," and knew the "signs and

grips," and had been a Republican, and

was a "renegade" from their ranks, so

they defected him.

And it came to pass that among the

forty was a man named WISE, of short

stature and fat, measuring many feet in

circumference, resembling somewhat a

tub, well adorned with fine linen, and he

had a face on the crown of his head, and

for them," and "died for them," and how

he would "look after their interests,"

and how by his management "they

would be relieved from their taxes," but

some of the people disliked him, and when

he came to "treat" them and to say that

"he did not offer them whiskey for their

votes," they laughed at him in their hearts

and winked and made strange signs to one

another.

And it came to pass that after the elec-

tion those of the "forty" who were de-

fected became sore, and much enraged

and they "wept" and "wailed," and

"cursed their teeth" and "cursed the peo-

ple."

Henry Clay's Position.

The Douglas Democracy of this county,

ever eager to pervert truth and outrage

deceit, whenever either militates against

their teachings, have sought to induce

the public to believe that Henry Clay was

a "quaker sovereign," and that his opin-

ions upon the question of slavery in the

Territories were incompatible with Re-

publicanism. With a view of setting the

"age of Ashland" right before the pub-

lic, and exposing the absurdity of these

assertions upon this question, we publish

below, extracts from his [great speech on

the compromise resolutions:

Mr. Clay says: "The power, then, Mr.

President, in my opinion—and I extend it

to the introduction as well as to the

prohibition of slavery in the new Terri-

tories—does exist in Congress; and I think

this is the important distinction between

slavery outside of the States and slavery

inside of the States, that all outside of the

States is debatable, and all inside of the

States is not debatable."

Further on he says, "Mr. President, I

shall not take up the time, of which so

much has been consumed already, to show

that the clause which gives to Congress

the power to make useful rules and regu-

lations respecting the territory and other

property of the United States conveys

THE POWER TO LEGISLATE FOR THE

TERRITORIES. I cannot con-

cur with my worthy friend—and I use

the term in its best and most emphatic

sense—my friend from Michigan, (Mr.

Cass,) I say I cannot concur with that

honorable Senator, though I entertain the

most profound respect for the opinions

which he has advanced adverse to my

own; but I must say that when a point is

settled by all the elementary authorities, and

by the uniform interpretation and action

of every department of our Government—legis-

lative, executive and judicial—and when

that point has been settled during a period

of fifty years, I think that it is as settled

and as fixed as the Constitution of our

country, it is the question which has thus

settled and uniformly been settled."

Again he says, "There are prohibitions

upon the power of Congress, within the

Constitution, which prohibitions, I admit

must apply to Congress whenever it legis-

lates, whether for the old States or the new

Territories; but none of them restrain

the exercise of the power of CONGRESS

UPON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY."

"I know that it is argued that there is

no grant of power in express terms in the

Constitution over the subject of slavery.

But there is no grant in the Constitution

specifically, over a vast variety of sub-

jects upon which the powers of Congress

are unquestionable. The major includes

the minor. The general grant of power

comprehends all the particulars of which

that power consists: THE POWER OF

ACQUISITION BY TREATY DRAWS

WITH IT THE POWER TO GOVERN ALL THE

TERRITORY ACQUIRED. IF THERE BE A POWER TO AC-

QUIRE THERE MUST BE A POWER

TO GOVERN; and I think, there-

fore, without at present dwelling further

upon this subject than from the two sources

of authority in Congress to which I

have referred, may be traced the power of

the Government of the United States to act

upon the Territories in general."

After reading these extracts, will any

knowing man say that Henry Clay was a

"Quaker Sovereign?" It is strange

that even Mr. Douglas, familiar as he is

with the position of Mr. Clay, upon this

question will persist in talking about the

"popular sovereignty" of Mr. Clay, but

stranger still that he does not choke and

die with the living words upon his lips.

"Irrepressible Conflict" in the Demo-

cratic Camp.

The Douglas and Breckinridge democ-

racies of this county have got each other

by the ears; and the order of the day. The

Douglas faction denounce the Breckinridge

men as "traitors" and "disunionists."

The Breckinridge men retort by denounc-

ing the Douglas faction as "disorganizers"

and "ultra-Republicans."

The feeling of bitterness is most in-

tense. The Douglas men are "spotting"

the supporters of Breck and openly de-

clare they will defeat any such as may be

fought upon their county ticket.

The Charleston Mercury says some-

body down in Alabama calls the Douglas

ites "Mullato Republicans."

John Covode concluded his speech in

Cleveland as follows: "When Abe Lin-

coln is elected as he will be as sure as

November comes, my occupation will be

gone—there will be no need for an in-

vestigator, for there will be no corruptions

to disclose."

BOY ADVANTAGE.—A correspondent

writes from De Soto, Jackson county Ill.

The club in this precinct numbers forty—

one man voted for Fremont in '56 and

left for parts unknown on the first train.

Fremont's vote in Jackson county was

14—Fillmore 322. You may set down

Lincoln's vote at 400, and probably 500.

Another writing from Vienna, John-

son county, says: "We only polled seven

Republican votes in Johnson county two

years ago. We expect to give Lincoln

over one hundred this fall."

It is stated that not less than one

hundred Germans abandoned Douglas for

Lincoln after hearing the speech of Carl

Schurz at Pekin, Ill.

It is astonishing with what tena-

city men cling to party—with what zeal

they defend it wrong, and with what

promptness they sacrifice their personal

interests to secure its advancement. The

greatest enemies are covered up—the

basest corruption apologized for.

We go to the polls in township and

county elections, where no political ques-

tions are at issue—where we have nothing

to do but set our men to fill our county or

township offices to receive our taxes, or

record our deeds, &c., or preserve the

peace—and in place of asking ourselves

who are most capable, who are most hon-

est, who will discharge the trust with

most promptness, we inquire who are

Democrats or who are Republicans, and

vote them blindly if they agree with us

in politics, no matter what their qualifi-

cations, no matter what their moral or so-

cial standing.

Take, for example, the small though

important office of "Justice of the Peace."

To this office no man ought to be elected

who is not seriously honest—who is not

beyond and above the reach of pre-judice

or party; and yet, how frequently men

present themselves who have no qualifi-

cations, no passport, save the simple fact

that they are "Democrats" or "Repul-

icans," and we give them our support for

no better reason.

By this blind and obstinate devotion

to party, and foolish neglect of our own in-

terests, we frequently elevate to place

men, who are in no wise qualified to dis-

charge the trust—men who pay but little

regard to the interest of the people, and

whose influence is most pernicious. We

get Constables who will not levy our

judgments upon the property of a parti-

zan during electioneering times, for fear

of his opposition. We get Sheriffs who

will not arrest the offenders against the

law for the same reason. And so we are

cheated continually, for the reason, that

we suffer party predilections to triumph

over our manhood, our interests, and the

interests of community, and to make us

to vote for men whom we know to be un-

qualified.

How long will we thus continue to play

from our own pockets into the hands of

political sharpers and demagogues? How

long will we make ourselves the tools of

office seekers?

Republican Congressional Nominations in

Ohio.

The Republicans in nineteen out of the

(twenty-one) Congressional districts of Ohio

have nominated candidates for Congress.

The sixth and eighteenth have yet to

make their nominations. In the 10th,

however, it is understood that Mr. Ed-

gerton, the present talented and true rep-

resentative will be re-nominated—the op-

posing candidates having withdrawn.

The convention in that district will not

be held until the 5th of September. The

following are the nominations already

made:

1. Oliver M. Spencer Cincinnati;
2. John A. Gurley Cincinnati;
3. Samuel Craighead Dayton;
4. James H. Hart, Piquette, Miami Co;
5. James M. Ashley Toledo, Lucas Co;
6. Thomas Corwin Lebanon;
7. Samuel Shelton, Springfield;
8. John Carey, Wyandotte Co;
9. Carey A. Trimble, Chillicothe;
10. V. B. Horton Pomeroy, Meigs Co;
11. Samuel Galloway, Columbus;
12. John Sherman, Mansfield;
13. Harrison G. Blake, Medina;
14. Wm. Helmick, Tuscarawas Co;
15. Wm. P. Cutler, Constitution, Washington Co;
16. Thos. C. Theaker, Bridgeport, Belmont Co;
17. A. G. Riddle, Cleveland;
18. John Hutchins, Trembly Co;
19. John A. Bingham, Cadiz, Harrison County.

Crittenden's Extinguisher.

Senator CRITTENDEN of Kentucky has

a right understanding of the Disunion no-

tion uttered with a view to defeat Mr.

LINCOLN. He has put an extinguisher

over the rash lights of KEITT, RIETT, and

BARNARD, as follows:

The majority must, of necessity, rule

in all republics, and if you do not like

the law of the majority, set aside all free

government, and go to some place where

you will have no elections, where heredi-

tary rulers shall take the place of your

elective government. Who shall say that if

Mr. Lincoln or anybody else is constitution-

ally elected to the Chief Magistracy, he

shall not take his seat? If so, let us

change the whole government, and let the

minority rule, though even then would

not the majority men object to the elec-

tion of a man by the minority?

In the following Mr. CRITTENDEN snuffs

out the last flicker of these "great lights"

of Secessionism:

I know there are those who speculate

upon the speedy dissolution of the Union

but they are self-conceited men unfaithful

in their nature, and unfaithful to the

great Government of which they ought to

be proud.

Gov. HENRY A. WISE has written an

other letter, in the course of which he

says:

God grant that our efforts be not in

vain. I fear they will be—that Black

Republicanism is to triumph in the com-

ing election. If so, I mean for one to abide

by and in the Union; to fight in it, not out

of it—and in saving the country and its

Constitution; but not to submit one mo-

ment, or to concede one single item, to a

triumph which will degrade me and mine

in this Confederacy of free and equal

States.

The Troy Times avers that during

Mr. Douglas's sojourn in that city, "a con-

sultation was held between him and sev-

eral others, in which it was determined

that the best way to help him was to organize

the Bell-Everyday clubs."

The Age of Virtue. No. 2.

If the Age of Virtue takes its place

among the literary journals of the day, in

accordance with the idea which originally

suggested the necessity of such a publi-

cation, it will be unique in the character

of its literature; because, to achieve its

mission, it will address itself to the high-

er thoughts and sentiments only, of the

heart and mind. If it fails to make man

wiser, better and happier, in the sphere

of its circulation, then will it have ap-

peared in vain. That which informs the

understanding and develops the moral

sense, is the true wisdom. The relation

that man sustains to the world he lives

in, to himself, and to the author of his

being, are the inquiries that most concern

him here. As before hinted at, a large

proportion, perhaps the largest proportion

of the literature thrown from the Press at

the present time, and sold for money, not

only does not contribute to the ends here

proposed, but positively tends to lower the

tone of man's moral as well as his intel-

lectual being, by first failing to present

him with subjects of thought addressed

to his better nature; and, secondly, by

pandering to his passions and animal

propensities. By this kind of reading the

mind is enticed into the regions of fiction

and fancy, while the stern realities of life,

the useful, the really interesting, all that

from which man derives either knowledge

or happiness, is neglected, and even be-

comes stale. But I am writing a disserta-

tion on novel reading, only so far as to

make the impression, if possible, that all

the time and money spent in that way

are a thousand times worse than wasted.

To bring together only that kind of

reading which the "Age" will contain, will

require no small amount of labor and re-

search. To bring myself into a literary

acquaintance with the highest order of

the journals of the age, historical, sci-

entific, mechanical, moral and religious—as

well as to explore standard and credited

books—and to secure contributions from

authors whose talents are directed in the

course the "Age" proposes to move, will

require much time as well as expense;

and such a work can only be undertaken

and endured, with the co-operation of the

friends of a correct and healthy standard

of public sentiment, in regard to the safe

direction of the intellect and morals of

the uprising generations. The idea con-

templated in publishing the "Age," has

been a theme of deep importance to me

for many years. A proper appreciation

of the need of such a work by the public,

would be grateful to me.

H. SCOTT.

The Capital City Fact calls atten-

tion to the fact that there were nine

gentlemen before the National Democratic

Convention at Charleston for the Presi-

dential nomination, viz: Messrs. Hunter,

Guthrie, Douglas Dickinson, Lane, Tou-

cey, Davis, Johnson of Tennessee, and

Pease of Maryland. Since the Baltimore

convention they have declared their pre-

ference as follows:

- FOR MAJOR BRECKINRIDGE.
1. Hon. R. M. T. Hunter.
 2. Gen. Joseph Lane.
 3. Hon. James Guthrie.
 4. Hon. Andrew Johnson.
 5. Col. Jefferson Davis.
 6. Hon. Isaac Toucey.
 7. Hon. James A. Pease.
 8. Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

FOR JUDGE DOUGLAS.

1. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

A Lincoln Club was formed at St.

Mary's, Anguilla county, O., on the 11th

inst., a Constitution was adopted and of-

ficers chosen. The Club will do good

work for the Republican cause.

Senator Chandler of Michigan address-

ed about 2,000 Republicans of Manches-

ter, N. H., last Saturday evening, in a

very able and acceptable manner. In the

course of his speech he said Illinois would

go for Lincoln by twenty thousand; Michi-

gan by equally as large a number, In-

diana was sure for him and in the fullest

confidence he predicted his election.

He said Douglas stood no chance to re-

ceive an electoral vote.

George W. Yocum, heretofore a

leading Democrat, and one of the prin-

ciple speakers for that party in Oskaloosa

Iowa, publishes an article in the Herald

of that place, declaring his belief that both

wings of the Democratic party are alike

Pro-Slavery, and announcing his inten-

tion to support Lincoln and Hamlin, in

whose behalf he is now making speeches.

The Auburn Advertiser says:

A gentleman, who always means busi-

ness, authorizes us to announce that he

has \$500 to bet on New York for Lin-

coln, \$500 on Pennsylvania, and \$1,000

on Illinois and Indiana for the same can-

didate. Is there any friend of "ye little

giant" disposed to accommodate our Lin-

coln man?

The Moravians of Bethlehem, Penn-

sylvania, intend to vote during the next

election for Lincoln and Hamlin. In 1856,

the borough brought in a majority for Bu-

chanan, but this year it is expected that

its polls will record as complete a Re-

publican triumph as they formerly did

the Whigs.

MARRIED.

On the 2, inst., by Rev. Wm. Han-

ting, at the residence of the bride's father

near Lockville Mr. MARTIN HUMBLE, to

Miss ELIZABETH BAR all of Fairfield Co.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. H.

Loose, Mr. Samuel J. Bentz and Miss Sa-

rah A. Miller, both of Fairfield county.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1860.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President left to day for Bedford

Spring, having delayed his departure

one day for the return of Gov. Cobb.

PROSCRIPTION IN NEW YORK.

Much depends upon Gov. Cobb wheth-

er the ax of proscription is to be wielded

in New York as desired by Messrs. Dick-

inson & Co. Messrs. Schell, Barr, Sio-

bles, Rynders and others have been here,

and are, it is said, demanding the deca-

pation of Douglas man. Mr. Cobb is at

heart opposed to making removals for

opinion's sake, but his feelings of antago-

nism to political opponents are wrought

up to a higher pitch than ever before in

his experience. Both himself and the

President are profoundly thoughtful over

the suggestions of conservative party friends

that every act of proscription makes votes

for Judge Douglas.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTIONS.

The two Virginia Democratic Con-

ventions, now in session, are much smaller

bodies than might have been expected, as

large numbers of the counties appointed

twenty-five delegates, and some even more

than that number. Instead of having

Conventions numbering thousands they

are counted by the hundreds. Does not

the fact signify that the Democratic mas-

ses in the State react from the demands of

the politicians and will be still more ob-

stinate when called upon to join South

Carolina and Mississippi in endeavoring

to disrupt the Union.

THE SECESSION HOWL AGAIN.

The drift of argument now in Admin-

istration circles is, that the election of Lin-

coln will lead to secession by Southern

States: We hear but little from that

quarter about waiting for some wrong

or overt act of the Republicans. If it

is supposed that this sort of talk is to

frustrate the country it is a mistake. That

it will produce mischief by firing the

Southern heart for disunion measures there